# WASHINGTON.

## Speculations About the Cabinet of President Haves.

THE SOUTH TO BE REPRESENTED.

Some Indications of the Probable Personnel.

POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

Sir Edward Thornton and the Mexican Commission.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE GOSSIP IN POLITICAL CIRCLES IN WASH INGTON LAST NIGHT-DINNER TABLE TALK ABOUT THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT HATES-INDICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The great agony is over, and the talk of dinner nd hotel lobbics already this evening concerns theif mainly with guesses at President Rayes' Cabinet. e democrats in the House delayed the count of votes till to-morrow for several reasons. There were ru mors, improbable, but more or less credited, of a posaumoiently strong to overturn the Louisiana de-cision, which led to a motion to adjourn, in order to give the Senate a chance. It is said also that Mr. Frank Hurd backed out of the Oregon case, in which Jenks, who is to take his place, needed time to pre pare himself. But there was a more important reason Many of the democrats, principally Western and Northwestern men, are very sore, and loclined to stubbornly devised ways to delay the count. It is thought desirable by the managers to placate these men and prevent an outburst in the split the democratic majority at once and openly, and may cause feuds which would have results all over the ntry. If any attempt is made at dilatory motions will vote them down with the aid of the republic It is well known that most of the Southern democrats result of the arbitration. Senator Stevenson, of Ken when ne said that he had voted for the electoral law. He had agreed to submit the dispute the arbitration of the commission, it concerned his honor and that of men of both parties now to abide by the decision. This will be done undoubtedly, but leading democrats hope in this evening's caucus to bring everybody to an agree ment so as to leave no chance for an open and angry

The Oregon case in all its aspects disgusts the better class of democrats. They say they would think it a calamity and a discreditable thing to have the commission decide Oregon in such a way as to cause Mr.
Tilden's election, and many of them would not have it argued at all if they can prevent it. PRESIDENT HATES AND HIS SOUTHERN POLICY.

The determination of the President to have nothing in Louisiana but peace gives great satisfaction here Hayes will, on an understanding with Governors Nicholls and Hampton that no disorders or injustice shall be allowed, remove the troops and let the States govern themselves according to the will of their people. When this is done, a Southern democrat said n Sunday, "There will cease to be any Southern ques tion," and it is the opinion of the best informed men supported in the South by a respectable and numerous class in all proper measures of policy, and that he will find no difficulty in procuring the help of influential men in all these States, natives and old residents.

It is already reported by persons who protend to be well informed that the new Cabinet will contain two Southern was and the name of Southern was a southern was and the name of Southern was a sou

Southern men, and the names of Senator Hamilton, of Hampton, of South Carolina; ex-Governor Browne, of Tennessee, and others are mentioned. It is possible, however, that President Hayes will doubt there have been perjury and missind no Southern men whom he wants willing at this time to enter his Cabinet, and that they will say to him that they prefer to give him for the present of the subject which was to be passed upon by the an independent support, and let further and closer alli-ances of the Cabinet kind wait until his general policy and his course toward the Southern States have he time to declare themselves and to be understood by the and it would, no doubt, be agreeable to the incomin President, who could, at a subsequent period, make room in his Cabinet for such Southern men as he should then see would give more strength to his ad-

Cabinet rumors abound to-night. Besides Mr. Evarta, Mr. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, and Senator Edmunds are spoken of for Secretary of State. Senator Conkling is understood to desire no place in the new Cabinet; he wishes, it is said, to serve out his term in the Senate. Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, as Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and Secretary Chandler's son-in-law, and as familiar with navy affairs, is generally accepted as the probable Secretary of the Navy. New Yorkers speak of Mr. T. C. Platt, member of the present Congress, as the probable Postmaster General. He is known to be on personal good terms with the new President. Senator Sherman, General Garfield and Mr. Charles Foster, member of Congress from Ohio, are named for the War Department, and this afternoon an improbable rumor gave this place to General Logan. Both Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Judge Little, of North Carolina, are named for Cabinet positions by admiring friends, and one of them may be offered a place. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is generally understood, will be sought in New York or one of the Eastern States; and general rumor points to Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, as the pext Attorney General, General consent reserver the Interior Department for a Southern man.

These are but a few of the more probable rumors and reports concerning the next Cabinet in circulation here this evening. There is no lack of gentlemen ambitious to serve their country in such positions, but the jealousies and rivalries which exist in all parties, and especially in one which has been long in power, and hich makes one man's meat another man's poison, begin already to show themselves. Pennsylvania wants a place in the Cabinet, and the present Secretary of War, Mr. Don Cameron, and his brother-in-iaw, Mr. Wayno McVeigh, a politician of quite a different kind, are both named as desirable men. There is a good deal of speculation about the manner in which Senator Morton's "claims" will be recognized. Some people pretend that a Cabinet post. tion for Mr. Ben Harrison, the republican candidate for Governor last fall, would gratify Mr. Morton, as it at this suggestion. There are rumors that Mr. Morton is himself desirous to be Secretary of State; but they are only rumors. It is generally assumed that the new Cabinet will be so constructed as not to revive or per-

of the bluest and truest blood-strict party men. If the new Cabinet is to be conciliatory toward the South, and not needlessly reviving memories of the struggle which has just closed, this week, exclude from it, by general consent, men like Senator Sher-man, who gave a character to the New Orleans Returning Board; Attorney General Taft, who manage the troops and the republican politics in South Care-lina; Senator Morton, General Garfield, and probably even men like Judge Settle, who is remembered for his officiousness to South Carolina during the Returning Board scandals there.

CONGRESS TO MEST IN MAY. An extra session of Congress is probably inevitable, bus it need not assemble before the last of May, and may not be called until then.

An important part of the new administration policy rili, it is believed, be the granting of appropriation by Congress for levee and other internal improvements able by the party leaders to show their good disposition toward the South in these ways as early as possible In this case the new Congress would be called together at an earlier day. The next House of Representatives publicans think it would be useful to make the attempt at once in the new Congress, to make a break ing internal improvement bills, which would, undoubtedly, receive the support of Louisians, Arkansas and even some Mississippi democrats, as we as of members with whig antecedents or constituencies deration produces an early carl for an extr ident usually finds himself more comfortable and better able to frame his policy without the nelp of Congress

There must, of course, be an extra session of the Senate, and the newly elected Senators are nearly all

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

SIE EDWARD THORNTON AND HIS DEFENCE OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE MEXICAN COM-MISSION-HE MAKES A DENIAL OF ALL

CHARGES OF FAVORITISM. There is no truth whatever in the report that a iplomatic complication prejudicial to Sir Edward bornton is likely to arise out of his decision, as impire of the Mexican commission, in the matter of the claim of Benjamin Weil for nearly \$500,000, which he awarded in favor of the claimant according to the testimony which had been submitted to the com On the contrary Sir Edward expresses the testimony to award to Weil, may be set aside eventually, because he is convinced by evidence sub that the claim was improper, if not frau-dulent. This secondary testimony he could not, render his decision as umpire only upon the original favor. Sir Edward baving had his attention called this evening to this matter and to the case of Alired

had been put upon his decisions and action in conneccerned, he says that there is nothing in it and that he has notified the claimant of this. There is nothing in say anything about it. Speaking generally about the character of the busi duty as referee, Sir Edward added that in the vast amount of papers and evidence which he had to go over it more particularly perjury. He used the utmost care and precaution in going over the multiplicity of details and lacts, together with the questions of law, poor chirography and bad way of putting the cases—all of which were in Spanish. It must nembered that he took the cases just as they

were made up by the commissioners, and investigated them according to the standard of equity, justice and common sense. During three years past he has ex-amined 464 cases, and as umpire from an original ag-gregate of claims amounting in money to over \$400,000,000. He has reduced the sum total to about \$3,500,000. The task had been no slight one. He had gone over every case himself from the papers. He had board no oral argument but had required parties to submit them in writing. So far as any locing on his part against American citizens is concerned be pronounced such an allegation has been obliged to decide against Mcdicans. But with all the care, caution and conscientionsness which he has been able to exercise he has no Commissioners. As to the case of Weil, claiming nearly \$500,000, he should be glad to see it reopened, reconsidered or defeated, because it bears on its face the evidences of great fraud, if not perjury, and he thinks and he hopes steps will be taken by the proper authorities against it accordingly. He has not been in a position by a mere examination and judicial investigation of the papers before him to decide where perjury has existed until it was subsequently brought to his notice, but in the Weil case, if it is as, he has reason to believe, a fraudulent case, he hopes it will be upset. So far as any taint of corruption or bribery is concerned the insinurefused to receive anything from either the Mexican or American governments in consideration of his of labor which he woulde not on any account under-take again of his own free will. He has even used his own stationery, which is something, to say nothing of his services. In reference to the aspersions made upon his cierk's integrity he repels the allusion as utterly unfounded and impossible, for the reason that it was one of his secretaries of the Legation, the Hon. Henry Le Poer Trench, who copied all his decisions, about which no one knew anything but himself until they were all made out, when they were simply ister had access to them to know what they would be, and hence there could be no connivance at fraud or bribery. The assertion is simply preposterous. Be-

It is only proper to say in this connection that Sir Edward Thornton, as the dean of the diplomatic corps, has always hold the most agreeable relations with our government and the American people, officially and

sides being one of the most exalted of men in his in

tegrity Mr. Le Poer Trench is of a distinguished family

in Ireland, and of great wealth, to which reference Sir Edward Thornton added that he would depend upon

him to the very last degree and put his hand in the fire

octally here.

The case to be submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in opposition to the claim of Benjamin Weil, will be orgued by General James E. Slaughter, of Mobile, who says that he will make the following showing of facts:

The claimant is a Frenchman who resided in Louisiana before and during the war in the year 1864. Weil claims to have bought in Texas and transported across the Rio Grande for shipment at Matamoros a convoy of 360 wagonloads of cotton. On the Mexican side the cotton was captured and taken from him by Cortina's bana of gueritlan. The loss he suffered by this robbery, including interest to 1876, amounted to nearly \$500,000. He proved the claim to the satis-

which covered the time of the transaction, express); also endeavor to make it evident, from the geographical nature of the country it would have been impossible for such an expedition to have taken the route on which the robbery is said to have been effected. The claim will be stoutly detended by the lawyers of Mrs. Writ who are here to force. The original claimant is said to be now a lunatic in dnement in France. His interest is prosecuted by his

DON PIATT TO BE PROSECUTED FOR LIBEL AND

SEDITIOUS WRITING. It is mentioned this evening, upon the highest off cial authority, that the President has determined upon the prosecution of Don Plats, editor of the Capital, for both common and statutory law. District Attake the necessary steps in the matter, and the arrest will be made to-morrow. The article in yesterday's Capital principally incite the official action just determined upon, but it is un derstood that previous articles in the same paper regarded as libelious upon the President will be officially noticed in a criminal prosecution for libel on the Presi-

MR. HEWITT AND CIPHER DE-SPATCHES.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HEWITT BEFORE THE SEN-ATE COMMITTEE-HE NEVER SENT A CIPHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1877. Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, gave the following testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this

In reply to a series of questions of Senator Mitchell he said that he had charge of the national campaign and the organization of the democratic party in the different States; Mr. Cooper was treasurer of the Executive Committee, and kept his account at the Seventh Ward Bank of New York city in his own name; witness directed how the money in the hands of the treasurer should be spent, Colonel Pelton having nothing to do with it; he never made any attempt to raise funds beyond asking certain parties whom he thought would be willing to contribute; he knew nothing whatever about the telegrams which Pelton sent to Oregon; witness never sent a cipher telegram during the whole campaigu; did, however, send three or four regular telegrams to Oregon during the contest, in one of which, dated November 16, 1876, he, after receiving a legal decision to that effect from Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, told Senator Kelly that no person holding an office under the federal government was eligible as an elector, and that the canvassing officer should so decide. Referring again to the cipher, no said he had never used it, but had seen Colonel Pelton uses it; he has a copy of the key to it, and will turn it ever to the committee to-morrow if they desire it; he had never seen any of the cipher telegrams sent to or received from Oregon at the democratic headquarters in New York. He also stated that Colosel Pelton lived in the same house with Samuel J. Tilden and ste at the same table with him.

This concluded Mr. Hewitt's testimony, but in open conversation alterward he saud that he saw that there was a desire among politicians to do a good deal of of the treasurer should be spent, Colonel Pelton

was a desire among politicans to do a good deal of mud alinging, of which he was heartily tired, and he was willing that the committee should know exacty how and where every dollar used by him in connection with the late election was spent.

MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDER TRIAL. EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE-BREAKING DOW! KELLY'S TESTIMONY-WHY HESTER BAN

AWAY-THE PRISONERS HOPEFUL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. | BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19, 1877. An array of witnesses have been summoned here from Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland and Luacter of "Kelly the Bum," the principal proof of the prosecution in the trial of Hester, Tully and McHugh for the murder of Alexander Itea, and to-day no fewer than twenty of them occupied the stand. The majority of those called upon to speak of Kelly's reputation painted it in black and repelling colors enough, but not one-half as black as he himself has already admitted it to be upon the witness corroborate the Molly Maguire informer's own

corroborate the Moily Maguire informer's own admission. About a dozen men swore to-day that they would not believe Kelly under oath; and it their statements be true he must be one of the most consummate purjurers that ever kissed a book.

The first witness was Michael Graham, who was arrested as an accessory after the fast of Rea's murder, but was released for want of cridence. He swore in direct contradiction to Kelly, and one of them must be guilty of perjury. It will be remembered that Kelly stated that he gave Graham Rea's gold watch for safe-keeping on the day of the murder. This Graham postively denies, and swears that Kelly never gave him a watch of any description. Graham says the prisoners, Tully and McKlugb, boatede with min at the time of the murder and had dinner at his house the day Rea was killed.

AN ALIM FOR HESTER.

Peter Luby swore that he saw Hester the night beforce Rea was killed; that Hester was drubk and went
to Luby's house at one o'clock and remained there

until six next morning.

BAD FOR RELLY.

John B. Coliban, an old member of the State Senate, swore that he was acquanted with Kelly and would not believe blim under oath. Patrick Kieran, James Mackey, Officer Toole, William Kirk and Fred Meyors, all of Wilkesbarre, where Kelly went by the name of "Cuit," testified to the same effect.

Reuben Klinger, of Mount Carmel, swore that he saw hester collecting taxes on the day Rea was murdered. Mary Hester, the prisoner's daughter, testified that the reason her lather ran away to Lasaile, Ill., as proved by the prosecution, was for fear he would be arrested for making illicit whiskey, as he kept a secret distillery in the woods, and no heard it had been found out by the police. Her mother had also threatened to have him arrested for keeping company with another woman.

another woman.

Luby, one of the witnesses for the defence, admitted to being a member of the Molly Maguires beating com-

THE PRISONERS HOPEFUL.

The prisoners seemed more buoyant this evening than they have done before since the trial opened. They are hopeful that the army of winesses in attendance will be able to prove an alibi. If numbers could succeed in a case like this they would surely escape.

# "GOBBLE" PATRICK.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS INTERESTING PAST-A MINING SHARP WHO UNDERSTANDS HOW TO MAKE A MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. ]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1877. The Chronicle, of this city, publishes some interesting developments to-day regarding the relations of Patrick, the democratic emissary who went to Oregon to arrange a confusion of the electoral vote. Patrick is the "man Friday" of Erwin Davis, one of the original stock sharps of California. Davis engineered the crash in Turkish bonds in the London market, and is reported to have acted as agent for the Russian government in fomenting the with him in letting the English speculators into the Fingsian Mine swindle. It was not such a huge affair Fingstaff Mine swindle. It was not such a huge affair as the Emma Mine game, but deeper and more adrottly executed. A suit by English stockhoiders to get possession of the mine was decided in tayor of the plantiffs by the Supreme Court of Utah last Saturday. Davis' last venture was to get Confederate bonds again on the London market, and in the event of Mr. Tilden's election a large deal was projected. Davis and Patrick have also gigantic mine and land graping schemes in Utah, depending upon the facility of the democratic administration; hence they made carnest efforts, backed with coin, to recure Tilien's election by hook or by crook. Fatrick was despatched to Oregon under direct orders from Davis, who is accredited with having been the general manager of the Oregon business in the Tilden interest, and the only way in which Davis was inthered implicated was in a despatch uncatthed by the Congressional Committee, addressed to Patrick at Salem, Oregon, and signed by Davie, in these words.—"Secure your point at all hazards; communicate with me immediately."

A FINE SCHEME.

The circumstances of the Finzstaff Mine business de.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE DISTRICT TELEGRAPH PATROLMEN TO BE UN-DEB CONTROL OF POLICE BOARDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. ] ALBANT, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1877. investigate the insurance companies, as proposed in Mr. Puruy's resolution, occupied the whole time of the Assembly this evening from the time of meeting, at eight o'clock, until adjournment, after ten o'clock. ance, opposed the resolution, and said it was impossible that anything like an adequate investigation could be made by a special committee within the permitted. Mr. Mitchell, of New York, argued took the other side. Mr. Rockwell, of Chemung, favored the resolution, and Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, declared against the appointment of any special com mittee. There were thus about three democrats in favor and three republicans opposed to the resolution. Then Mr. Gitbert, republican, of Frankiin, proposeds that the question of the investigation be reterred to the standing Committee on Insurance, and
that they be showed thirty days in which to report, and
have leave to send for persons and papers. Mr. Weiant,
of Rockland, moved an amendment that in place of
the five members called for as a special committee that
five members of the Insurance Committee be substituted. Mr. Fish rideciled the idea that any committee
could report within thirty days on a subject so vast,
Mr. Husted threw suspicion on all select committees of
the kind proposed. On a call for the previous question
a vote was taken on Weiant's amendment, and it was
lost. Then the question was taken on filibert's aubstitute to leave the matter of investigation in the hand
of the Insurance Committee, and it was carried by a
vote of 63 to 42, and the agony of the evening was
over.

General Husted introduced a charter for the government of New York city nearly similar to the Husted charter of 1874.

Charter of 1874.

Senator Prince is responsible for an extraordinary bill introduced this evening, providing that the Board of Police of any city in the State may appoint, in addition to the present police force which they are now authorized by law to appoint, 200 persons who may be designated by any company which may be operating a system of signaling by telegraph to a central office for police assistance, to act us special patrolines in connection with such telegraphic system, and the person so appointed shall have the powers possessed by the members of the regular force, except as they may be limited by and subject to the supervision and control of the Police Board. The pay of these apectal policemen shall be defrayed by the companies.

panies.

ADDISHING THE SUPERIOR AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS.
The resolution amending the constitution, offered some weeks ago by Mr. Gerard, abolishing the Superior and Common Pleas courts of the city of New York and vesting their powers and duties in the Supreme Court, was ordered to a third reading.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY

A DESIRE TO DELAY THE COUNT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] COLUMBUS, Feb. 19, 1877.

Forty-two out of sixty-three democratic members of the General Assembly held a caucus here to-night to consult about the political situation. A resolution was fored instructing the Ohio delegation in Congress to oppose and by all lawful means to prevent March 4, A motion to strike out the word "lawful" was defeated, only nine votes arose; some of the most prominent men present de claring that while they were greatly outraged at the

claring that while they were greatly outraged at the setion of the commission, stifl, as the democratic leaders and democrats generally had agreed to abide by the decision of that body, they did not see how honorable men could recuse to abide by it.

Other members declared that the commission had become a partisan tribunal and was not worthy of the confidence of any democrat. After a lengthy discussion the resolution, as offered, was adopted by a vote of 26 yeas to lid nays. After the adjournment of the general caucus the sixteen gentlemen who voted no on the resolution held a caucus and unanimously adopted a resolution to send a telegram to the Obio delegation declaring that the action of the caucus should not be considered as an expression of the democratic members of the Assembly and objecting to any unnecessary delay in making the count.

Democratic members, some of them leading men, sithough urged, refused to attend the caucus to consider its question, holding that the business of the country demanded a settlement of the Presidential question as soon as possible. There is considerable iceling here over this caucus.

### POLITICAL PERSECUTION

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

PETERREURG, Va., Feb. 19, 1877.
The most infamous persecution for political epinion that the Presidential campaign has developed occurred in this city on yesterday. Rev. J. Dungee, colored, who figured prominently as a democratic speaker during the canvass, attended the Gilfield Baptist church, Rev. Henry Williams, Jr., colored, pastor. During the services Williams prayed for all colored democrats, denouncing them as traitors, and then for Dungeo personally, whom, he said, was a traitor to God, his country, his race and humanity, and asked the harmon of Providence '(for the commission which is blessing of Providence "for the commission which is now counting liayes in." His congregation were greatly excited by the harangue, and when Dungee issued from the church he was followed by a crowd of ignorant negroes who jeered, hooted at and threatoned him with violence. To his nrm bearing and courage he is indebted for safety. The conduct of Williams is generally denounced by the whites, and it is not improbable that he will be called to account for his incendiary language by the next Grand Jury.

### NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, Feb. 19, 1877.

There is considerable wrangling over the office of State Comptroller, which is to be filled by joint meeting to morrow. Kreager, a democratic member from cratic nominee, Robert F. Stockton, and is determined to vote again for Samuel Morrow, Jr., the republican

nominee. Great efforts are being made by the democrats to induce Stockton to withdraw, but he refuses to yfeld. The democrats will hold a caucus in the morning to try and conciliate matters.

In the Senate Mr. Hill offered a concurrent resolution recuting the great depression in business and the hardships resulting from high taxes. He made a feeling speech replete with facts and figures, showing the extravagance of the executive, legislative and all other departments of the State government during the past twelve years, adding that the starving people demanded and must have relief. Memorials were presented to the House requesting the Legislature to proceed without delay to adopt measures to effect substantial retrenchment in public expenditure, and that the Legislature do not adjourn until practical steps are taken to relieve the thousands of distressed people.

In the House Mr. Eagan introduced a bill limiting the fares on all horse railroads, in all cities and towns, to four cents for each passenger; also another that the expenses of the State Comptroller's office, including salaries, &c., be limited to \$5.000 per year; another making it a misdemeanor for any member of any public board or municipal body to be directly or indirectly concerned in any contract for the construction population works in or furnishing goods, supplies, &c., to the counters or cities whereu he holds such office.

THE OIL TRADE.

Loxpox, Ont., Feb. 19, 1877. The oil combination here has collapsed, and the result will be a practically unlimited supply of oil.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF YOR CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.
Indications.

rising barometer, colder northeast to northwest winds and clear or clearing weather.
For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lakes north to west winds, rising barometer and cooler,

For Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

clear or partly cloudy weather. For the upper lakes and northwest cooler, northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, rising, followed

CANADIAN FINANCES.

A PANIC IN THE MONTHEAL STOCK EXCHANGE-THE BANKS IN TROUBLE- CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. ] MONTREAL, Feb. 19, 1877.

The financial situation here has assumed an exceedingly serious aspect within the past few days-to fact, there has been a regular panic on the Stock Exchange, and prices of leading securities have been subjected to a very heavy depreciation. The largest institutions which are supposed to be on a perfectly substantial basis bave even suffered, and the air is full of ail sorts of rumors. Where there is "smoke there must be fire." and it would not be very surprising if some very startling disclosures were made during the present week. The banks have recently sustained heavy losses he failures in different parts of the country and their profits cannot have been large for some time back as trade is in a very depressed condition and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining legitimate employment for funds at remunerative rates.

DEPRECIATION OF BANK STOCK. The stock of the Merchants' Bank, which ranks next to the Bank of Montreal as far as capital is concerned among the banking institutions of Canada, has depreciated within the past week to an alarming extent. Indeed, so very serious did the position of the bank become that the directors deemed it necessary to call together the principal shareholders at noon to-day to devise means to remove the suspicious which prevail in regard to its affairs.

THE PERCHANTS' BANK.

Statements were submitted purporting to show that the bank is solvent. It was stated that since the last annual meeting a loss of \$400,000 was sustained. To this was added \$100,000 for contingencies. In addition to these sums it was resolved to wipe out the Milwaukee and Detroit Railway bonds, amounting to \$210,000, thus making a total loss of \$710,000.

The contingent fund at the last annual meeting was \$1,108,000. After deducting the loss of \$710,000 there would, according to the statements furnished be a surplus of nearly \$400,000 over and above the capital. The directors' liabilities amount to nearly

THE MANAGER RESIGNS.

The general manager, Mr. Rae, has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. The price of the stock is now 83. It was down to 80 on

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT-CHARACTER OF THE NEW ENGINEERS AS DESCRIBED BY AN OFFICER OF THE BROTHEBHOOD,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

Boston, Feb. 19, 1877. The Boston and Maine Railroad narrowly escaped a erious accident Saturday evening on account of the Smart's train going east, was rapidly approaching a branch train from Great Falls on the same track, but time to avert a serious catastrophe. It is said that the promptness and coolness of the switchmen alone

The Railroad Commissioners, through their Chairman, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., baving declared the road to be safe under the new men, Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood, has seen fit to make a

statement to the contrary. RAD RECORD OF THE NEW MES

Mr. Arthur, in conversation with the Herald cor-respondent, said:—"I have no doubt that he actually believes such to be the fact, but when such an indorsebelieves such to be the fact, but when such an indorsement is made public it is for the interest of the community to know something of the character and record of the men pronounced to be trustworthy. Among the engineers now in the employ of the Boston and Maine road is a man who was put to be drunk at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, and who took out a freight train at any o'clock the same evening. Another man was discharged from the Eastern and the Portland and Ogdensburg railroads for incompetency, while another was discharged from the Eastern road recently for a too free use of intoxicants. One man was discharged from the Grand Trunk road for stealing, another was discharged from the Boston and Albany road for incompetency, and a third was expelled from the Brotherhood for being drunk while on duty.

expelled from the Brotherhood for being drunk while on duty.

"The names of each of the Bove engineers have been turnished me by the former engineers of the Boston and Maine road, who say they are prepared to substantiate all of the above charges. Such are some of the men is whose hands the life and property of the public are being intrusted."

ROTH SIDES FIRM.

The situation is unchanged, both the strikers and the railroad company remaining unmoved in their determination not to yield. Unless the difficulty is settled in a few days it is not impossible there may be trouble on some of the other roads running out of Boston.

THE SAG HARBOR FIRE.

HEAVY AGGREGATE OF LOSSES SUSTAINED. SAG HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 19, 1877.

The losses by the fire here on Sunday morning, ar far as can be ascertained, are as follows:--M. H. Greg-ory, \$3,000; S. S. Crowell, \$1,000; B. F. Hunting, \$30,000; J. Fordham, \$2,000; Nickerson & Vail, \$1,500; Hand S. French, \$40,000; W. & G. H. Cooper, \$3,000; C. S. Stilwell, \$1,100; Nassau House, \$10,000; G. B. Brown, \$3,000; Mrs. Kelly, \$1,200; Mrs. Graham, \$1,500; Peter Hughes, \$300; N. Matthews, \$1,500; Frank Cercoran, \$1,000; S. E. Rogers, \$4,500; Jed Conkin, \$900; Conking, machinist, \$1,100; J. Decastro, \$3,000, and a number of smaller losses, making an aggregate of over \$150,000.

### AFTER THE CENTENNIAL

DISSATISFACTION OF EXHIBITORS -- DIPLOMAS, THE OFFICIALS SAY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1877.

Atthough nearly five months have clapsed since the official announcement of the awards to exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition and over three months have passed since the closing of the world's fair, not a single exhibitor has yet received either his diploma or his medal, and but very few have been favored even with the reports upon their exhibits. This is no fault of the judges, who prepared the reports and finished their labors-with a few exceptions-months and months ago, but of the Centennial Commissioners and officials, who, when the papers were turned over to them, spent

who, when the papers were turned over to them, speat so long a time in tinkering at, rewriting, altering, printing and unkering again that exhibitors have had coop reasons to compliate, especially as the manipulation of the Commissioners not only do not improve the reports, but, on the coutrary, bungled and spoiled them, until their value was almost taken from them. This was necessarily so, for this reason that a body of men, constituted as the Centennial Commission was, could not intelligently tamper with reports that had been carefully written by scientific experts.

But even these emasculated reports are gladly welcomed by the exhibitors, whenever they are fortunate enough to precure them, which the large proportion of the exhibitors have not yet been able to do, after nearly five months' waiting.

So many complaints have been received from exhibitors, who say they can get no answer to their letters asking information from the Director General, that the result of an inquiry on this subject at the Centennial Headquarters may prove of very general interest, there being, according to the Director General, over 12,000 exhibitors.

ready runners. It is generally assumed that the new Castret will be so constructed as not to revive or pertural any of the old quarrens in the party; that it will not be oftensive over 1/200. He proved the saint to the stronger that it will not be oftensive over 1/200 to what form the provisions of the bill pending in Congress, where the complete will be so constructed as not to revive or pertural any of the old quarrens in the party; that it will not be oftensive over 1/200 to what form the provisions of the bill pending in Congress, while structly republicans, and that the new President's distinct aim, pointically, will be to re-stablish harmony in the party in the North, and to draw to him a tollowing of influentials and perhaps treas.

The normation of Mr. Evarts is said to center, it is the householders and perhaps treas.

The normation of Mr. Evarts is said to center, it is the back and papers of well the back and papers of well the back and papers of the profit of the form all darks and papers of the structure of the United States, and the suit the subject of the commission of the Cartiforn of the mentioned bere. The war and Navy Departments in the party in the next four years one of the great quarrels of last year.

Neither Mr. Schurz will receive the offer of Calbinets pointing is not known, but his name is not mentioned bere. The War and Navy Departments is not mentioned bere. The War and Navy Departments is not mentioned bere. The War and Navy Departments is not mentioned bere. The War and Navy Departments is not mentioned bere. The War and Navy Departments is not ward of the Cartiforn of the cartifo

LIEUTENANT M'INTYRE'S MURDER ARREST OF FOUR PERSONS SUSPECTED OF PAR

TICIPATING IN IT. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1877. Four persons named Holt were arrested here to-day by United States Marshal Wheat, on the strength of despatches received from Chattanooga and Atlanta charging them with having participated in the murder of Lieutenant McIntyre, in Northern Georgia, white the latter was in command of a force of soldiers and revenue officials engaged in breaking up distilleries recently.

#### IGLESIAS' PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1877. The following of Iglesias' party remain here: -José M. Iglesias, Francisco G. del Palucio, G. P. Prieto, A. L. Joues, Ramon Alcalde and A. C. Lumillas. Iglesing denies that the visit of the party which went East has any political significance.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Moss. arrived from Europe in the steamship Britannic and is at the Everett. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Hoffman. Erastus Corning and General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Gilsey. Captain James Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas General Auson Stager, of Chicago, and Captain W. H. Thompson, of the steamship Britannic, are at the Fifth Avenue. Robert Lenox Bancs, of Albany, is at the Clarendon. W. A. H. Loveland, President of the Colorado Central Railroad Company, and Robert Gar-rett, of Baltimore, are at the Windsor. Judge Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, is at the St. James. General J. B. Stonehouse and General Rulus H. King, of Albany, are at the Brunswick.

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship China will leave this port on The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

half-past seven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD -Edition for Europe be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

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Laura Winthrop Johnson, the sister of the late Theodore Wintbron, has written for the March number of ST. NICHOLAS an "Extract from the Journal of a Blue Coat Girl," which, the editors say, is as quaint and admirable in its way as "The Schonberg Cotta Pamily." Mrs. Winthrop Johnson adds to the interest and vraisemblance of the atory by an apt quotation from "Pepy's Diary," which

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